CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Farm Animals. General Problems

Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12033

Author : Opichal M., Maska J., Drhikova B.

Inst

Title

: A Contribution to the Study of the Mechanics of the Action of Antibiotics and Ration Deficiency (Novoye

v voprose o mekhanizme vozdeyctviya antibiotikov i

nepolnotsennosti kormovogo ratsiona)

Orig Pub: Sbor. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved. Zivoc. vyroba, 1956, 29, No 12, 905-934 (in Czech)

Abstract: Experiments in the raising of chickens by supplementing their rations with antibiotics demonstrated that the addition of antibiotics, especially penicillin to the rations complete as far as their animal protein content is concerned has no influence upon the increase in weight of the chickens. In feeds

card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Farm Animals, General Problems

Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12033

Abstract: chickens and had no influence upon the weight of their liver, spleen, small intestine, thyroid gland, and seminal cords, but the weight of the suprarenal glands did increase.

Card 3/3

4

DRIAK, Vojtech, inz.

Organization and planning of machine manufacturing. Podn org 18 no. 2:59-64 F\*64

1. Kencelarske stroje, National Enterprise, Uherske Hradiste.

DRIANIN, I. P.

Authors Drianin, T. P.

Title: The Russian method of converting cast iron into steel by the Ressement process. (Russkii porteess malogo bessemerovaniis.) 99 p.

City: Moscow

Pullisher: State Frinting House of Scientific and Technical Literature pertaining. to Machine Construction.

Date: 1950

Available: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Eussian Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 7, Page 453

DRIANOVSKA, Olga V.

Problems of cytogenetics. Priroda Bulg 12 no. 5: 21-24
S-0 '63.

War of

. DRIANOVSKA, O.

Academician Daki Iordanov; a meeting of friends on the occasion of the awarding of his decoration. Nauch shivet 7 nc. 1.17

Ja-Mr 164.

DRIANCVSKA, Olga

Sixty-five years of the discovery of double fertilization in covered-seed plants. Priroda Bulg 13 no.3:117-120 My-Je '64.

DRIANOVSKA, O., dotsent

Teacher and Comrade, Andemician Unki Fordanov at 70. Prir 1 znanda 17 no.521-3 My 64

DALEV, D.; DRIANOVSKA, L.; STAIKOV, V.; AVRAMOVA, B.; DELCHEV, G.; STOIANOV,

Influence of fertilization on the alkaloid content and yield of Atropa belladona in Bulgaria. Trud Khim-farmatsevt inst 4:56-57 163.

DALEV, D., prof.; DRIANOVSKA-HONINSKA, L.

New method of obtaining coramine. Parmateiia 4 no.1:33 Ja-F '54.

1. Meditsinska akademiia V.Chervenkov, farmatsevtichen fakultet, Institut po farmatsevtichna khimiia. (NIKETAMIDE, preparation of.)

# PASKOV, D.; DRIANOVSKA-HOMINSKA, L.

Chemical and pharmacological studies on Satureia hortensis L. Farmatsiia 4 no.2:31-37 Mr-Ap '54.

1. St. nauchen sutrudnik v Instituta po eksper. meditsina pri
BAN. (for Paskov) 2. St. asistent pri Katedrata po farmatsevtichna
khimia pri Farm. fakultet na Med. Akademiia V.Chervenkov (for Drianovska(PLANTS,
\*satureia hortensis, pharmacol.)

BCHVA, A.; DRIANOVSKA-NONINSKA, L.; IVANOV, As.

Preliminary communication on pharmaceutic utilisation of resaceous gall. Farmatsiia, Sofia 4 no.4:33-34 July-Aug 54.

(PLANTS, resaceous gall, pharmacel.)

DRIANOVSKA-NONINSKA, L.; KOCHKOVA-TSAFAROVA, Z.

Examination of gastric juice acidity by a catheterless method with gastrlasur. Suvrem med., Sofia no.7:15-22 '61.

(GASTRIC JUICE)

# DRIANOVSKA-NONINSKA, L.

Ion-exchange sorption of morphine with some sulfo-cation exchangeresins. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.5:153-158 '60.

1. Predstavena ot prof. D. Dalev, rukovoditel na Katedrata po farmatsevitchna khimiia.

(MORPHINE chem) (ION EXCHANGE RESINS chem)

DRIANOVSKA-NONINSKA, L.; SAMSONOVA, S.

Resochin as a chemical irritant in the determination without catheter of gastric juice acidity. Suvr. med. 13 no.10:27-29

(GASTRIC ACIDITY DETERMINATION)
(CHLOROQUINE)

		of Lepidopter lgaria p. 37						ep. Bu <b>lga</b> rica	) in
<b>so:</b>	East Europe	an Accession	List,	Vol. 3.	No. 9,	September	1954, ыь.	of Congress	
									:
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#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041121

DRIATSKAYA, E.M.

VIROVETS, A.M., professor; BARVENKO, Ye.I., inzhener; BENDOVSKIY, M.K., inzhener; GORELKIN, L.F., inzhener; DRIATSKAYA, E.M., inzhener; ZHLI-CHENKO, L.B., inzhener; IVANOV, V.F., INZHENY; KAMENSKIKH, I.G., inzhener; KOSINOV, M.Ya., inzhener; LARIN, D.A., inzhener; MAURRER, V. G. inzhener; NEMTSEV, S.V., inzhener; SOLOV'YEVA, M.V., inzhener; PISHKIN, V.N.; RYTOV, A.V., redaktor; SHLENSKIY, I.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

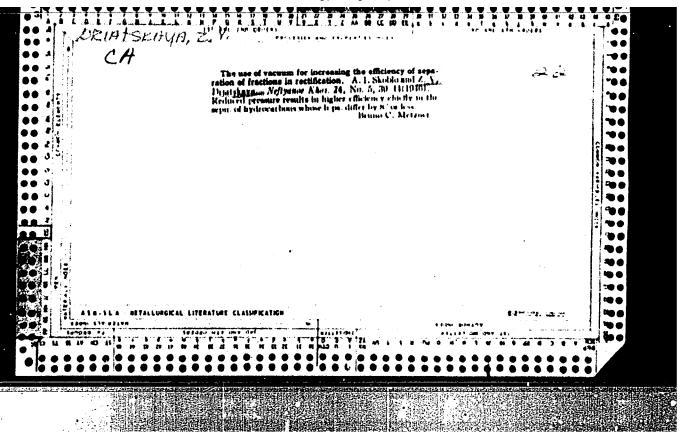
[Tables of the rectangular coordinates of map frame angles and of map frame and area dimensions of trapezoids of topographic surveys, using the scale 1:5000; for latitudes 36°-68°. Krasovskii's ellipsoid] Tablitsy priamougol'nykh koordinat uglov ramok, razmerov ramok i plosh-chadei; trapetsii topograficheskikh s'emok masshtaba 1:5000. Dlia shirot ot 36°-68°. Ellipsoid Krasovskogo. Moskva, Isd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry, 1953. 909 p. (MIRA 8:4)

(Surveying—Tables, etc.) (Coordinates) (Trigonometry—Tables,

DRIATSKAYA, E.M., otv.red.; SHUROV, S.I., red.; BASHLAVINA, G.M., red.;
VORONINA, A.N.; GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I., red.;
KOZLOV, F.M., red.; LARIN, D.A., red.; RAUSH, V.A., red.;
SAMOYLOV, I.I., red.; SLADKOVA, Ye.A., red.; STROYEV, K.F., red.;
SCHASTNEV, P.N., red.; TUTOCHKINA, V.A., red.; ERDELI, V.G., red.

[Geography atlas for the sixth grade] Geograficheukii atlas dlia 6-go klassa. Moskva, 1958. 32 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii. 2. Nauchno-redaktsionnaya kartosostavitel'skaya chast' Tšentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii. (Maps)



DRIATSKA, Z. V.

"Quantitative Determination of Individual Hydrocarbon Composition of Gasoline Fractions (to 105°C) of Tuymazy, Devonian and Echabi Petroleum Oils." Sub 8 Jun 51, Central Inst of Aviation Fuels and Cils (Talatim).

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55



Use of adsorption refining for the production of high-quality transformer oil from Emba crudes. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel no.9:21-24 5 '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstyennogo shidkogo topliva. (Kazakhstan--Petroleum--Refining) (Insulating oils)

DRIATSKAYA, Z.V.

21(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1441

- Pavlova, S.N., Z.V. Driatskaya, Z.N. Baranova, M.A. Mkhchiyan, N.M. Zhmykhova, and S.V. Zavershinskaya.
- Nefti vostochnykh rayonov SSSR; spravochnaya kniga (Oils of Eastern Regions of the USSR; a Handbook) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 506 p. 1,000 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agencies: USSR Gosudarstvennyy planovy komitet, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
- Eds.: Pavlova, S.N.; and Z.V. Driatskaya; Executive Ed.::Ragina, G.M.; Tech. Ed.: Yashchurzhinskaya, A.B.
- PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for petroleum production personnel, refiners, scientific research organizations, as well as students

Card 1/22

Oils of Eastern Regions of the USSR (Cont.)

SOV/1441

and faculty members at petroleum vuzes.

COVERAGE: This book consists of two parts. The first part constitutes a card index listing the characteristics of crude oil found in eastern regions of the USSR, as well as of its end products. The second part is a continuation of the handbook published in 1947 under the title Soviet Crudes. It contains more data, however, and treats a much larger number of crudes. The card index shows the properties of crudes as well as the products obtained from them by straight-run distillation. Card format as well as the method of showing the characteristics of crudes and their products was adopted by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Industry, and approved by the All-Union Council for the Study of Petroleum, Its Products, and Methods Used To Analyze Them. Earlier work done by Professor A.S. Velikovskiy, Candidates of Sciences S.N. Pavlova, P.S. Gofman, and Ye. F. Rudakova had been used in this book. P.N. Yenikeyev was consulted in matters dealing with petroleum geology. There are no references .given.

Card 2/22

DRIATSKAYA, Z. V., PAVLOVA, S. N.

"Analysis of Crude Oils in the Volga-Ural Region."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 hay - 5 June 1959, New York.

26525

\$/065/61/000/009/002/003

E030/E135

11,0130 AUTHORS:

Pavlova, S.N., Driatskaya, Z.V., Baranova, Z.N., and

Zavershinskaya, S.V.

TITLE: The first exploitable Siberian crude

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No.9, pp. 8-14

An essay is given on this crude, discovered in April 1960 in Western Siberia, 400 km North of Tyumen'. The present find is called the Shaim field, and is at 1487-1500 m depth in a Jurassic bed. It has the following characteristics:

Density p <sub>4</sub> <sup>20</sup> Carbon residue. %	0.827 2.08	Elemental crude	e composition, % 85.8
Composition, %		H	13.28
sulphur	0.46	0	0.36
adsorbable res	· _	S	0.46
asphaltenes paraffins	0.82 2.89/55°	N	0.10
gas	3.5		

Card 1/3

26525 \$/065/61/000/009/002/003 E030/E135

The first exploitable Siberian crude

Gas composition, % Yield of white products, % Up to 200°C 28.5 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> 25.8 " " 300°C 45.7 i-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> 17.2 " " 350°C 55.3 n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> 55.8

Properties of fractions are as follows:

SRB (28-85°C), yield 7.6%. ON 71.5 straight, 91 with 2.5 g TEL/kg, suitable for motor spirit 5-91/155 (B-91/155).

SRB (28-120°C), yield 14.3%. ON 65.5 straight, 76.5 with 0.41 g TEL/kg, suitable for spirit A-76.

SRB (28-180°C), yield 25%, ON 66.6 with 0.82 g TEL/kg, suitable for motor spirit A-66. 0.05% S in all above fractions; aromatic content rises from 0 to 14%, and the naphthene content falls from 43% to 34%, of which just under one third is six-ringed. The crude therefore gives a much better platformer feed than Tuymazy. 150-280 °C cut gives colour-stable kerosine, with 22.8% yield on crude. Density is 0.811, and smoke point 21 mm, with 0.07% S. Diesel cuts, in the 150 to 350 °C range, give Card 2/3

26525

The first exploitable Siberian crude

S/065/61/000/009/002/003 E030/E135

52-59 cetane number, 0.08-0.12% S, and -18 to -25 °C pour point, with 27 to 36% yield. The residue range from 350 °C to 480 °C was examined in 3 °C cuts, and found suitable for all grades of fuel oil except naval grades. Throughout the range, the oil qualities change as follows:

Density 64 0.8640-0.9126 | Viscosity, cs

Temperature, pour point, oc 10-40

∾ 50° → 100°

7.5 - 60.7 2.2 - 10.1

Sulphur content, % 0.3 - 0.84

There are 4 figures and 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 3/3

PAVLOVA, Serafima Nikolayevna; DRIATSKAYA, Zoya Vasil'yevna; MKHCHIYAN, Mariya Artemovna; BARANOVA, Zoya Nikolayevna; ZHMYKHOVA, Nataliya Mikhaylovna; ZAVERSHINSKAYA, Sof'ya Viktorovna; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Petroleum in eastern regions of the USSR]Nefti vostochnykh raionov SSSR; spravochnaia kniga. Pod red. S.N.Pavlovoi i Z.V. Driatskoi. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 607 p. (MIRA 15:12) (Petroleum—Analysis)

PAVLOVA, S.N.; DRIATSKAYA, Z.V.; MKHCHIYAN, M.A.

Molecular sieve method for determining the composition of methane hydrocarbons of a normal structure in gasoline fractions. Khim. i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.3:58-60 Mr 162. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

(Petroleum-Analysis)

'(Peraffins)

DRIATSKAYA, Z.V.; ZHMYKHOVA, N.M.

Use of a double sorbent for determining the group hydrocarbon composition of kerosens-gas oil and oil fractions. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.7:9-12 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

(Hydrocarbons) (Petroleum--Analysis)

PAVLOVA, S.N.; DRIATSKAYA. Z. U.; MKHCHIYAN, M.A.

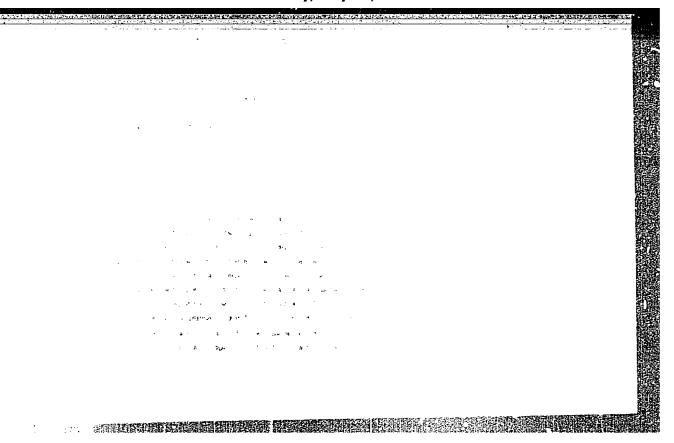
Crude cils of the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.6:1-7 Je 163. (MIRA 16:6)

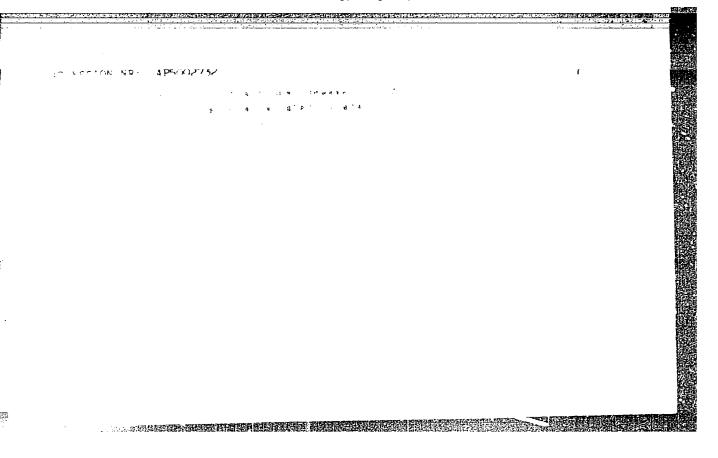
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

(Mangyshlak Peninsula-Petroleum-Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041121(

7





MKHCHIYAN, M.A.; BARANOVA, Z.N.; DRIATSKAYA, Z.V.; PAVLOVA, S.N.

Petroleums of Siberia. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.12: 1-6 D 164. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

BORODZYUK, G.G.; STEPANOV, G.H.; DRIATSKIY, N.M.; IONTOV, L.Ye.; KOVALEV, S.M.; BLOKHIN, A.S.; DVORTSOV, L.D.; LUGOVSKOY, N.Ye.; MERKULOV, A.G.; SMIRNOV, B.P.; ROGINSKIY, E.M.; BALAH-ILIYEVSKAYA, I.A.; IZRAILIT, S.G.; GRANAT, M.B.; ZARIN, S.A., otv.red.; FEDOROVSKAYA, L.N., red.; MARKOCH, K.G., tekhn.red.

[Multichannel apparatus for high-voltage telephony on overhead lines and cables] Mnogokanal naia apparatura vysokochastotnogo telefonirovaniia po vozdushnym i kabel nym liniiam sviazi. Hoskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1959. 511 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Telephone -- Iquipment and supplies)

DRIATSKIY, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; KHARITONOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; LESHCHINSKIY, A.A., otv. red.; ROZOVSKAYA, M.I., red.

[Individual equipment SIO-60 for multichannel long-distance communication systems] Individual noe oborudovanie SIO-60 dlia mnogokanal nykh sistem dal nei sviazi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 64 p. (MIRA 17:6)

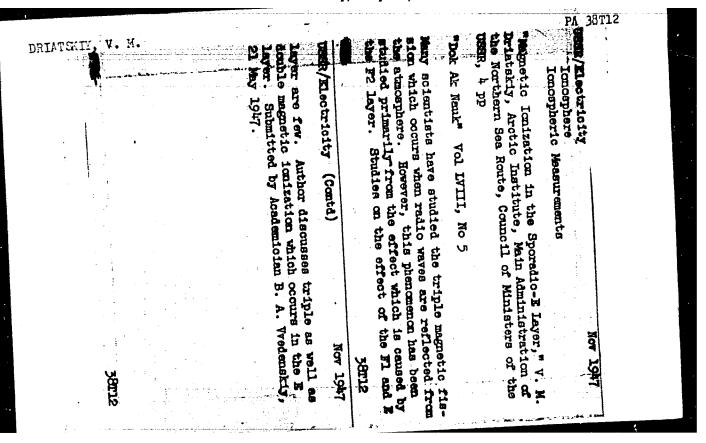
DRIATSKIY, N.M., inzh.; IVANOVA, A.A., inzh.; MARKOVA, G.L., inzh.

Apparatus for the separation of 60-channel telephone channel groups in multichannel high-frequency telephony systems.

Vest. sviazi 24 no.12:3-6 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041121



DRIATSKIY, V. M.

"Ionosphere Near the Polar Region."

The International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy; Abstracts of the Reports at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957. 46 p.

Abstract: Observations madr from May 15, 1954 to April 14, 1955 on the drifting station SP-3 include vertical sounding of the atmosphere on a sliding frequency. During the period of minimum solar activity, the number of sun spots in the working period was 8.3. The vertical component of the earth's magnetic field changed from 56,612 to 3,919 \capp. The geomegnetic distrubance was much smaller than in polar observatories further south. The behavior of some ionospheric layers is nearly the same as in moderate latitudes and shows the same dependence on the elevation of the sun. Ionization of various layers is pronounced and triple magneto-ionic splitting was observed rather frequently.

# DRIATSKIY, V.M.

Drift of the station "North Pole 6." Probl. Arkt. no.6:127-129 (MIRA 13:6) 159.

1. Nachal'nik dreyfuyushchey stantsii "Severnyy polyus -6".

(Arctic regions--Geophysical research)

S/035/61/000/009/033/036 A001/A101

9,9130

Driatskiy, V.M. AUTHOR:

Processes in the lower ionosphere of high latitudes during the solar

flare of February 23, 1956 TITLE:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1961, 63, abstract 9A552 (V sb. "Issled. ionosfery", no. 3, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 27 - 33, Engl. summary) PERIODICAL:

Processes in the ionosphere, related to the solar flare occurred on February 23, 1956, at 3h55mUT, were analyzed on the basis of observations at 14 ionospheric stations of the USSR. Anomalous absorption of radio waves on the illuminated hemisphere was noted during the flare. Approximately 1.5 hours after the beginning of the flare, enhanced absorption was observed at high latitudes, which persisted for several days. This effect was pronounced in the auroral zone. No peculiarities were noticed in the geomagnetic field during the period of enhanced absorption. A strong magnetic storm began two days after the flare.

VB

Card 1/2

S/035/61/000/009/033/036 A001/A101

Processes in the lower ionosphere ...

Conclusions are drawn on speeds of corpuscular streams, by which the effects observed can be explained. There are 8 references.

T. Kerblay

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DRIATSKIY, V.M.; MILYAYEV, B.A.; HIKOL'SKIY, A.P.; FEDCHRMKO, K.K.

Development of geophysical research in the Arctic during the past 40 years. Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no. 4:97-110 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Arctic regions—Geophysical research)

28423

S/169/61/000/007/090/104 A006/A101

Driatskiy, V.M., Besprozvannaya, A.S.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

The ionospheric condition in the circumpolar region

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 7, 1961, 37, abstract 70260

(Tr. Arkt. i Antarkt. n.-1. in-ta, 1960, 223, 98 - 109)

The authors describe peculiarities of the ionosphere observed at the drifting station "Severnyy Polyus" (North Pole) 3 during the period from May TEXT: 15th, 1954 to April 14th, 1955. The equipment is described. Regular layers E and F1 are characterized by a small amplitude of the diurnal run. During the polar day the layers exist around-the-clock. Frequently a triple magneto ionic splitting is observed in layers E, Fl and F2. Layer Es in the circumpolar region is transparent in the majority of cases and does not reveal delay and diffusion. The screening Eg layer with 8 - 10 fold reflections appears only during single hours of the summer and equinoctial months. Es appears most frequently during the winter and autumn. The F2 layer in the circumpolar region is considerably different from the middle-latitude layer. The seasonal run of foF2 has a summer maximum and winter minimum. During the summer the diurnal changes

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411210 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

28423 S/169/61/000/007/090/104 A006/A101

The ionospheric condition in the circumpolar region

of foF2 are low, and very high during the winter. It is supposed that the F2 layer consists during the winter of sporadic formations arising as a result of ionization by corpuscular radiation. Abnormal absorption in the circumpolar region was observed very rarely. The probability of the appearance of abnormal absorption and the level of magnetic disturbance at station SP-3 are considerably lower than at the Tikhaya Bay and Tiksi Bay stations, which are situated nearer to the maximum of the aurora polaris zone.

4

T. Kerblay

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DRIATSKIY, V.M., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; DOLGIN, I.M., red.; DROZHZHIN, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Materials on observations completed by the research drift stations "North Pole 6" and "North Pole 7" in 1957-58] Materialy nabliudenii nauchno-issledovatel skikh dreifuiushchikh stantsii "Severnyi polius-6" "Severnyi polius-7" 1957/58 goda. Pod red. V.M.Driatskogo. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." Vol.2. 1961. 653 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. 2.Nachal'nik dreyfuvushchey stantsii "Severnyy polyus-6" (for Driatskiy). (Arctic regions-Meteorology-Observations)

DRIATSKIY, V.M., red.; BIKULOVA, R.I., red.; KOTIYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.

[Observational data collected by the drifting research stations
"North Pole 6" and "North Pole 7" in 1957 and 1958 Materialy nabliudenii nauchno-issledovatel skikh dreifuiushchikh stantsii "Sebernyi polius-6" i "Severnyi polius-7" 1957/58 goda. Pod obshchei
vernyi polius-6" i "Severnyi polius-7" 1957/58 goda. Pod obshchei
red. V.M.Driatskogo. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," Vol.4.
1961. 607 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

(Arctic regions—Magnetism, Terrestrial—Observations)

(Arctic regions—Ionospheric research)

DRYATSKIY, N.M., inzh.; IVANOVA, A.A., inzh.; MARKOVA, G.L., inzh.

High-frequency tandem apparatus for 12 and 60-channel groups
of telephone channels. Vest. aviazi 21 no.6:3-5 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

DRIATSKIY, V.M.

Radio messages from Antarctica. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.30:33-35 '61. (MIRA 14:12) no.30:33-35 161.

1. Nachal'nik Shestoy kontinental'noy ekspeditsii Antarktiki.

(Antarctic regions—Geophysical research)

# DRIATSKIT, V.M.

Conference of representatives of the member countries of the Antarctic Treaty on problems of radio communication. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.45:48-49 \*64. (MIRA 18:1)

29570 \$/033/61/038/004/003/010 £133/£135

9,9842 (1046)

Besprozvannaya, A.S., and Driatskiy, V.M.

AUTHORS:

On the connection between type III absorption and

eruptive-active regions on the sun

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, vol.38, no.4, 1961, 611-616

TEXT:

A comparison of type III absorption with solar phenomena shows that, in most cases, absorption in the polar caps is observed after large, chromospheric flares which are accompanied by intensive bursts of type IV radio emission (Ref.1: D.K. Bailey, Proc. I.R.E., v.47, no.2, 255, 1959. Ref.2: B. Hultqvist, Tellus, vol.2, no.3, 332, 1959. Ref.3: G.G. Reid and H. Leinbach, J. Geophys. Res., v.64, 1801, 1959. Ref.4: J.Hakura, T. Goh, J. Radio Res. Laboratories, v.6, 635, 1959). In the course of examining data collected during the I.G.Y. (1957-59), the authors noted that radio-bursts and chromospheric flares of similar intensity (3 and 3+) produced very different amounts of ionospheric absorption (blackouts lasted from several hours to several days). It has been pointed out by Reid and Leinbach (Ref.3) that there appears to be a positional asymmetry in the flares which Card 1/3

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On the connection between type III... of 18 such flares, 12 appeared west of the central meridian. The authors have analysed the positions of all flares connected with absorption which they have found in their data. They find that there is a close connection between the absorption and large eruptive regions which appear on the sun (i.e. regions containing a large number of flares). An example is the absorption which was observed from 10-24 July 1959. It can be divided into three parts with three corresponding absorption maxima. Each of these occurred some hours after three chromospheric flares (3+) on July 10, 14 and 16. A large eruptive region appeared at the East limb on July 9 and had reached the West limb by the 20th. It produced 76 chromospheric flares (four of intensity 3 and three of 3+). In order to explain all the effects observed, it seems necessary to postulate the production of particles in these regions with an energy of 106 - 109 eV (e.g. Ref.7: I.M. Gordon, Byul. komissii po issledovaniyu Solntsa, no.10 (24), Izd-vo AN SSSR, L., 1954).

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Card 2/3

29570
On the connection between type III... \$\frac{29570}{5/033/61/038/004/003/010}\$
\$\frac{29570}{5/033/61/038/004/003/010}\$

The intense flares can be thought of as a trigger mechanism which allows the energetic particles, which have collected, to be released. The emission of particles from the sun need not however occur only during solar flares. Favourable conditions may also occur elsewhere in the active region, so that particles can escape without the appearance of a major flare. Examples of such cases are given in Ref. 5 (A.S. Besprozvanniya, V.M. Driatskiy, The Study of the Ionosphere. Symposium, No. 5, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960). It appears that particle emission in the solar atmosphere is connected more with the properties of the active region as a whole than with individual flares.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 11 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 11 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent English language references (Refs. 1-4) are as quoted in the text above.

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy

institut (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific-Research

Card 3/3 Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1960

DRIATSKIY, V.M., red.; VEDERNIKOV, V.A., red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Materials of the observations conducted by the drifting research stations "Severnyi Politis-6" and "Severnyi Politis-7" during the year 1957/58; transactions] Materialy nabliudenii nauchno-issledovatel skikh dreifuiushchikh stantsii "Severnyi polius-6" i "Severnyi polius-7" 1957/58 goda; trudy. Leningrad, Isd-vo "Morskoi transport." Vol.1. Pod obshchei red. V.M.Driatskogo. 1962. 61 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'-skiy institut.

(Arctic regions-Research)

# DRIATSKIY, V. M., kanda beegraf, nauk

Severe radio communication interference in the Antarctic in November: 1960, Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.32:29-33 (MIRA 16:4)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut.

(Antarctic regions—Radio—Interference)

### DRIATSKIY, V. M.

By radie from Antarctica. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.32:48-51 62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Machal'nik Shestey kentinental'noy ekspeditsii. (Antarctic regions)

#### DRIATSKIY, V.M.

By radio from Antarctica. Inform, biul, Sov. antark. eksp. no.33:46-48 '62, (MIRA 16:2) no.33:46-48 162.

1. Nachal'nik Shestoy kontinental'noy ekspeditsii v Antarktiku. (Antarctic regions—Geophysical research)

DRIATSKIY, V.M.; DRALKIN, A.G.

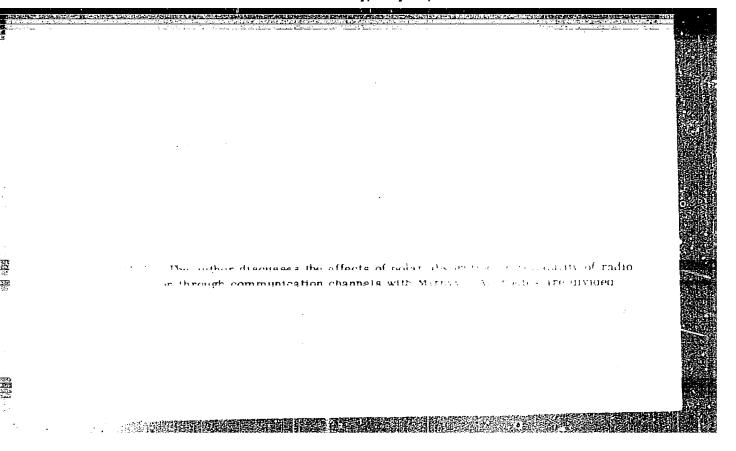
By radio from Antarctica, Inform, biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.35:59-62 162. (MIRA 16:11)

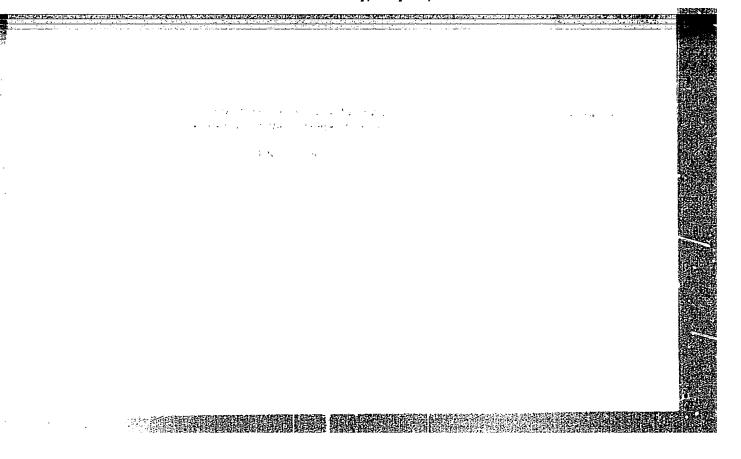
To the experience of the

DRIATSKIY, V.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Absorption of radic waves in the polar cap based on observations made at the Mirnyy Observatory in 1961. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.42: 27-32 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.





BESPROZVANNAYA, Antenna Semenovna; GORBUSHINA, Galina Nikolayevna; KHRUSTALEVA, N.K., red.; DRIATSKIY, Y.M., kand.geogr.nauk, red.

[Morphology of the disturbed ionosphere of high latitudes; according to data of the IGY] Morfologia vozmushchennoi ionosfery vysokikh shirot (po dannym MGG) Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1965. 122 p. (MIRA 18:12)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3174/65/000/054/0005/0011 .

AUTHOR: Driatskiy, V. M. (Candidate of geographical sciences)

111

ORG: Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute (Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)

TITLE: Some results of recording cosmic radio waves at Mirnyy Observatory in Antarctica during 1962

SOURCE: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-. Informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 54, 1955, 5-11

TOPIC TAGS: radio noise, cosmic radio source, earth magnetic field, aurora

ABSTRACT: In 1962, the members of the XII Antarctic Expedition measured cosmic radio waves in the 31.8 MHz band with a continuous recording instrument. This instrument incorporates the self-balancing principle used in radio astronomy instruments. The recording element was 70 mm wide and moved at a speed of 60 mm/hr. In many recorded cases, cosmic radio emissions were found to be absorbed by the aurora; this absorption produced decreases in radio emissions, corresponding to peaks of turbulence in the Earth's magnetic field. A total of 147 cases of pronounced absorption were noted during 1962. The absorption phenomenon varied with the time of year. Comparison of 1962 data and 1961 data showed fair agreement. Absorption varied in intensity up to 6.00

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L 17777-66 ENT(1)/FSS-2/FCC/EWA(d)/EWA(h) TT/CW ACC NR: AF6006652 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/001/0003/0010

AUTHOR: Vernov, S. N.; Driatskiv, V. M.; Kuznetsov, S. N.; Logachev, Yu. I.; 45
Sosnovets, E. N.; Stolpovskiy, V. G.

ORG: Hoscow State University Institute of Nuclear Physics (Moskovskiy gosudar- : stvennyy universitet, Institut yadernoy fiziki)

TITLE: Behavior of the radiation belts and anomalous absorption of cosmic radio noise in the aurora borealis region during the magnetic storms of 12-14 February and 20-21 February 1964

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 3-10

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic noise measurement, radio wave absorption, aurora, magnetic storm, radiation belt, magnetosphere

ABSTRACT: The authors make a direct comparison of electron fluxes with differing energies in the outer radiation belt during various stages of geomagnetic disturbances. The data used in this study were those transmitted by the Electron-1 and Electron-2 satellites during the magnetic storms of 12-14 and 20-21 February 1964.

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VDC: 550.385.41:621.391.81

#### L 17777-66

ACC NR: AP6006652

These were relatively weak storms with an abrupt onset. The outer radiation belt behaved differently in each of these cases in spite of the fact that the storms were approximately identical with respect to the amplitude of the main phase. Po oscillations with a period of approximately 40 seconds were observed on the day of the first storm, indicating a quiet magnetosphere. During the first hour of the storm, an electron flux of N~1.5×108 cm<sup>2</sup>/sec/kev was observed at a distance of approximately 10 Earth radii. This region lies far outside the radiation belts of the Earth, and the flux was apparently due to the storm. The magnetic field increased in this region during the first phase of the storm. Electron intensity decreased somewhat after the initial phase. Electron-1 data gave the boundary of the outer radiation belt on the night side as L=6.5-7 before the abrupt onset of the storm, while the data of Electron-2 gave a value of L = 7.4. Data from these satellites gave L = 5.5-6.8 and L = 5.9, respectively, after the initial phase of the storm. This may be explained by compression of the magnetosphere. The period of Po oscillations after the initial phase was approximately 20 sec. The period of the Pa oscillations was reduced to 16 sec when the boundary of the radiation belt shifted to  $L_{\rm c}$  = 5. There was a faster increase in the flux of electrons with energies greater than 40 kev during the main phase of the storm than there was in the intensity of electrons with energies greater than 150 kev. The basic data for the

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ACC NR: AP6006652

storm of 20-21 February were those transmitted by the Electron-1 satellite. These data show that the boundary of the outer radiation belt was at L = 6-6.5 before the storm. The period of Po oscillations was approximately 50 sec. During the first phase of the storm, the boundary of the radiation belt was registered as L=5and the period of Po oscillations was 14 sec. An increase in the intensity of the magnetic field was observed at a distance of approximately 10 Earth radii. These data indicate compression of the magnetosphere. Low-energy electrons appeared at great distances from the Earth during the first phase of the storm. Data from 10 stations were used for studying the absorption of cosmic radio noise in the region of the aurora borealis. The first burst of auroral zone absorption was observed on the day side of the Earth during the first phase of the storm. This may be due to the fact that the boundary of the magnetosphere was approaching the Earth. anomalous absorption increased from ~1 db to ~3.5 db when the boundary of the radiation belt moved from L = 5.6 to L = 9.6. Beyond this point, there was a reduction in auroral zone absorption. After the initial phase, no more such strong "bursts" of anomalous absorption were observed until the development of the main phase. Anomalous absorption was again observed during the main phase but this time with no clear relationship to L. An analysis of the data shows that electrons pour out of the radiation belts on the day side of the earth during the first phase

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#### L 17777-66 ACC NR: AP6006652

of a magnetic storm. This is indicated by the reduction in electron intensity in the maximum of a belt and at higher values of L. Evaluations show that during the first phase of a storm the mirror points of electrons in the outer radiation belt may move several hundred kilometers closer to the Earth. Anomalous absorption in the auroral zone may be observed between the first and main phases of a magnetic storm. However, in this case they are accompanied by various effects in the radiation belt region. A comparison of data on auroral zone absorption and the behavior of radiation belts shows that anomalous absorption is sometimes accompanied by a reduction in intensity in the belt and sometimes by no changes at all or even an increase in the number of particles in the belt. More data are needed on auroral zone absorption around the entire Earth, and at L < 4. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [14]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBH DATE: 03Aug65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 4/41

7. 17775-66 ENT(d)/FSS-2/ENT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6006660

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/001/0068/0079

AUTHOR: Driatskiy, V. M.

ORG: Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute (Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut)

TITLE: Conditions for short-wave radio transmission in the Antarctic

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 68-79

TOPIC TAGS: aurora, radio communication, Antarctic, radio wave absorption

ABSTRACT: The author studies radio wave transmission in the Antarctic as a function of the extent and orientation of the transmission route. Three basic categories of radio lines are considered: 1) lines lying entirely within the region of the Polar Cap and not crossing into the zones of the aurora australis; 2) lines with one end lying in the auroral zone and the point where radio waves enter the absorbing layer in the zone of anomalous absorption; and 3) lines which cross into the auroral zone but have both end points relatively far from this zone and the region for passage of the radio waves through the lower ionosphere located outside the

UDC: 550.388.2

Card 1/3

L 17775-66

ACC NR: AP6006660

zone of anomalous absorption. Two types of polar absorption are considered: 1) Auroral zone absorption (AZA) is encountered in a narrow annular region (approximately 6-8 degrees) and coincides approximately with the zone where the aurora australis is most frequently observed. This absorption is of relatively short duration and is closely associated with geomagnetic disturbances apparently caused by corpuscular streams from the Sun. The altitude of the absorbing layer is approximately 85-105 km. 2) Polar Cap absorption (PCA) is observed throughout the entire region of the upper latitudes from the auroral region to the geomagnetic pole. This type of absorption lasts for several days and may be due to irruption of soft solar cosmic rays into the Earth's atmosphere. The altitude of the absorption region is approximately 45-75 km. Data on radio wave propagation in the Antarctic show that a principal reason for disruption of short-wave communications is anomalous absorption of radio waves in the ionosphere. Both auroral zone and Polar Cap absorption contribute to this phenomenon. Polar Cap absorption results in a sharp disruption of communications if even a relatively short section of the route passes through the polar region and radio waves intersect the absorbing layer only one time. The effect which auroral zone absorption has on radio communication conditions depends to a considerable degree on the orientation and the extent of the communication routes: Absorption of this type causes considerable disruption of communications

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L 17775-66 ACC NR: AP6006660

on lines having one end lying in the zone of the auroral australis, where the point at which the radio waves enter the absorbing layer is located in the auroral AZA has a weak effect on communication conditions along routes which cross into the auroral zone if both end points of the communication line are located relatively far from the zone and the region where the radio waves enter the lower ionosphere is located outside the zone of anomalous absorption. practically no effect on the reliability of radio communications along routes which pass through the Polar Cap region and do not cross into the auroral zone. A careful approach should be made to the problem of selecting the end points of radio communication lines as well as their length and orientation when planning systems of radio communications in the upper latitudes. This selection should be based on considerations for reducing the effect of polar absorption, particularly AZA, on the operation of the radio line. On a correctly chosen route, the radio waves should either pass above or below the absorption region. If it is impossible to avoid passage of the radio waves through the anomalous absorption layer, this transmission should take place in the region where absorption is low in intensity. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 5 tables, and 2 formulas. [14]

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 14Nov64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

ATD PRESS: 4708

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# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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1	L 24829-66 ENT(d)/FBD/ENT(1)/EBC(k)-2/FCC/ENA(h) GN/WS-2	
	ACC NR: AP6011706 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/002/0361/0364	
	AUTHOR: Driatskiy, V. M.	= = =
	ORG: Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute (Arktiche kiy i antarkti- cheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)	
	TITLE: Auroral absorption of radio waves near the north geographic pole	
	SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1966, 361-364	
	TOPIC TAGS: radio wave absorption, cosmic radiation, aurora	
	ABSTRACT: Data are given on radio noises recorded by the SP-10 station drifting in	
	a region close to the north geographic pole from 20 kovember 1200 84028' N lat.	,
	140°16' E long. to 88°42' N lat., 97°07' E long. Riometers on Trequencies of the absorption appeared as rela-	
	or sudden ionospheric disturbances were observed during this period and there were no strong chromospheric solar flares. Thus all cases of absorption recorded were	
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	Card 1/2 UDC: 550.388.2	
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L 24829-66 ACC NR: AP6011706 the AZA type. 17 cases of absorption were recorded over the five month period with durations in the main of 30-50 minutes. A duration of v1.5 hours was observed in a few cases. Absorption intensity in most cases was from 0.5 to 1 db. However, there were three cases with an absorption of more than 2 db. The highest absorption intensity was 3.5 db observed on 6 December 1963. All cases of auroral absorption were observed close to local midnight with most of them occurring between 22 and 23 hours local time. Auroral absorption was most often observed in mid winter, in December and January. The relationship between absorption and frequency is discussed. The ratio between absorption on 32 Mc and on 40 Mc varies from 1.1 to 1.8. Taking 1.45 as an average value for this ratio, collision frequency gives an absorption layer with an effective altitude of 54-58 km. This can be considered as only an approximate calculation since the relationship between collision frequency and altitude has not been firmly established. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and I formula. 012/ ATD PRESS:4250 005/ OTH REF: ORIG REF: n6Feb65/ SUBM DATE: 08/ SUB CODE:

ACC NR: AT7003583

SOURCE CODE: UR/3116/66/280/000/0086/0090

AUTHOR: Driatskiy, V. M.; Moiseyev, B. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Absorption of solar radio waves at high latitudes in connection with solar flares

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel¹skiy institut. Trudy, v. 280, 1966. Issledovaniya magnitno-ionosfernykh vozmushcheniy i rasprostraneniya radiovoln v Arktike i Antarktike (Studies of magnetic and ionospheric disturbances and radio wave propagation in the Arctic and Antarctic), 86-90

TOPIC TAGS: solar flare, solar radiation absorption, rheometric observation, SCNA/Tiksi Bay

ABSTRACT: Rheometric observations of SCNA occurrences in high latitudes were carried out from May to August 1959 and 1960 in Tiksi Bay at a frequency of 32 Mc. Radio noise was received by a wave duct antenna directed toward the zenith. The

Card 1/3

Date		7003583	-		•		••	-		-	- <del></del>	Table 1
Date    Date			sc	NA, regist	ered	at T	liksi Bay	in the su	immer of	1959	and 1960	<del>_</del>
Date initial time (UT)   maximal time (UT)   m			(db)			Observa- tory which						
May	Date	time	maxima time ( <i>UT</i> )	main phase duration (min)	Maximal absorption	Solar altitu above horiz	time	termina tion	maximal phase (U!)	Intensity (import- ance)	ed the	Geomagne effects (1)
2 May   S is   S 20   86   4.30   34 .1   S 19   6 10   5 32   3   TAO   55	May  Tune  June  July  August	7 h 40mir 3 20 32 5 23 7 02 5 10 7 15 3 55 6 10 7 05 8 07 7 10	7 h 49min 3 23 5 28 5 28 7 07 5 25 7 29 4 6 29 7 26 8 15 7 20 12 35	23322355555555555555555555555555555555	0,46 0,58 1,26 0,72 0,46 0,33 1,92	41 .4 35 .4 30 .4 19 .7 23 .7	· ·	<b>!</b> .			AÅO IZMIRAN AÄÄO KrAO UGAO	

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results of the observations are shown in tabular form. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04/ORIG REF: 002/OTH REF: 010/

**Card** 3/3

ACC NR: AT7003586 SOURCE CODE: UR/3116/66/280/000/0115/0126

AUTHOR: Driatskiy, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain features of radio short wave transmission between the Antarctic and the Northern Hemisphere

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovateľskiy institut. Trudy, v. 280, 1966. Issledovaniya magnitno-ionosfernykh vozmushcheniy i rasprostraneniya radiovoln v Arktike i Antarktike (Studies of magnetic and ionospheric disturbances and radio wave propagation in the Arctic and Antarctic), 115-126

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave, radio wave propagation, long range signal, radio wave transmission, long range radio transmission

ABSTRACT: Based on an analysis of available data, on transmission of radio waves over long range runs is connecting Mirnyy with the radio stations of the Northern Hemisphere the following conclusions are made: utilization of maximum capacities provides reliable transmission of radio signals during a certain part of the day for

Card 1/2

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the whole year; the greatest reliability of transmission is obtained during darkness; the average reliability of transmission is somewhat lower during geomagnetic disturbances as compared to those during corresponding quiet periods; maximum signal field intensity was observed during quiet magnetic periods; radio forecasts provide only a general maximum available frequency and minimum available frequency values over long-range radio runs. The Polar cap type absorption leads to a sharp reduction in pulse intensity and to a prolonged decrease in radio wave transmission reliability. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 20,03/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 015/OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002194 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/006/1061/1070

AUTHOR: Driatskiy, V. M.

ORG: Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute, GUGMS (Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut GUGMS)

TITLE: Study of space and time distribution of auroral absorption using observation data from an Arctic riometer network

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1061-1070

TOPIC TAGS: aurora, attention of auroral absorption of the basis of recordings of cosmic radio noise obtained from stations in the Arctic the latitudinal distribution of auroral absorption during periods of minimum solar activity was studied. Riometers operating on the frequency of 32 mc, and five-element Yagi antennas with the radiation pattern width in the E and H planes of 50 and 60° respectively were used. In all stations except the drifting station SP-10, antennas were oriented to the celestial pole. Absorption intensity was computed for the first minute of every hour, universal time; the number of absorptions within the limits of > 0.5, > 1.0, and > 2.0 db were determined for every hour. In order to determine the

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ACC NR: AP7002194

latitudinal distribution of auroral absorption, observation data were divided into four groups according to season. A clearly outlined maximum during all seasons for cases > 1.0 db and > 2.0 db is indicated. During the winter, at the equinox, and also in the annual average the maximum is located at 68° latitude (station Dikson). During the summer it displaced toward the southern latitudes. It was also found that the frequency of the absorption appearance increases sharply with an increase in geomagnetic perturbance. At the southernmost station, Noril'sk, the frequency of appearance of absorption was similar to the maximum observed at the Dikson station. It is therefore concluded that during high geomagnetic activity the southern boundary of absorption displaces toward the middle latitudes. The relative position of the zone of auroral absorption and the Aurora Zone was analyzed also. Results indicate that the maximum frequency of absorption is approximately 1-1.5° south of the Aurora Zone. Data on diurnal variations in absorption indicate that the basic maximum of absorption appears during the 10-11 hours before noon. The second maximum was observed at midnight at all latitudes. In the later hours it displaced to the North. A characteristic of diurnal variations in absorption is clearly defined minimum during evening hours at all latitudes. The author concludes that there is a connection between geophysical phenomena

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DRIBAN, A.M. (Donetsk)

On the article "Solving the equations of higher degree with integral coefficients." Mat. v shkole no.1:95 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:6) (No subject headings)

POLYAMINOVA, H.I.; DRIBAN, Ye.I., ir sh.

Unhairing of hides without coating with the lime solution.
Koahs obuv. pros. 7 no. 11:40-41 N \*65 (HIM 19:1)

DRIBIN, L.F.

WDYMA, P.G.; SAGALAYEV, G.V., redaktor; DRIBLE-Linka, redaktor; KORNEYEVA, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Controlling corrosion of equipment for manufacturing semifinished materials and dyes] Bor'bs a korrosici oborudovaniià v proisvodatve poluproduktov i krasitelei. Pod red. 6.V. Sagelaeva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. isd-vo khim, lit-ry, 1957. 157 p. (Korrosiia v khimicheskikh proisvodatvakh i sposoby sashchity, no.9) (MIRA 10:9) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

NEKRASOV, K.D.; TARASOVA, A.P.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.; DRIBIN, J.F., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Chemically stable heat resistant concrete made with soluble glass] Zharoupornyi khimicheski stoikii beton na zhidkom stekle. Pod red. V.E. Volodina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 149 p. (Korroziia v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, no.15) (MIRA 13:1) (Concrete) (Soluble glass)

GALAKTIONOV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DRIBIN, L.F.

Investigating technological processes and solutions of simultaneous jet degreasing and pickling. Trakt. 1 sel'khozmash. no.4:41-45 Ap (MIRA 12:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Traktorosel'khozmash. (Metals-Finishing) (Metals-Pickling)

DRIBINOVICH, Nik.  A sea without shores.	IUn.nat.no.12:27-28 D '57. (Sargasso Sea)	(MIRA 10:12)
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DRIBINSKAYA, D.

Obtaining a timely receipt of payments in the budget. Sov. fin. 13,  $N_0$  2, 1952.

DRIBINGEHYA, D.

RAT, D.; OVSYANNIKOV, V.; DRIBINSKAYA, D.

Improving the system of collecting profit deductions. Fin. SSSR 16 no.5:65-69 My 155. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Nachal'nik sektora finansirovaniya narodnogo khozyaystva L'vovskogo gorfinotdela (for Rat). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika planovofinansovogo otdela tresta "Dal'rybtara" (for Ovsyannikov). 3.Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya gosdokhodov Ministerstva finansov
Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Dribinskaya).

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